

VOL. 9, NO. 68.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., SATURDAY EVEN'G., JAN. 28, 1911.

EIGHT PAGES.

MRS. SCHENK IS  
RELEASED TODAY.Prosecutor Handlan Springs a  
Surprise on the Defense  
This Morning.

NO BAIL IS ASKED OF HER

She Is Permitted to Go on Her Own  
Recognizance Until the March Term  
of Court But Is Not Permitted to See  
Husband or Children.

United Press Telegram.

WHEELING, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Laura F. Schenk, alleged poisoner of John O. Schenk, this morning was released on her own recognizance until the March term of circuit court. Judge Louis Jordan granted the order at 11 A. M. on application of Prosecutor J. B. Handlan. Mrs. Schenk, crying with excitement and joy, followed her three attorneys from the court room. A conference to decide upon her immediate future was held in her cell while she packed her clothes. None of her attorneys would say where she would be taken. The prosecutor's move was so unexpected that no definite plans had been made. Mrs. Schenk was surrounded by her attorneys and newspaper men after Judge Jordan had ordered her release. She seemed dazed by the suddenness of the court's order. "Oh, I am so glad, so glad," she said. "There is nothing more to say right now."

Mrs. Schenk's attorneys were jubilant. They had expected a disagreement over the proposed reduction of the accused woman's \$10,000 bail. Handlan's precipitated motion to release Mrs. Schenk on her own word reversed the situation.

"The situation is unusual," Handlan said. "My only idea has been to keep Mrs. Schenk from bothering her husband and the children. With that assured by the restraining order I am satisfied. I don't want to keep her in jail. It would have been a physical impossibility to have started an immediate retrial. She couldn't get back. I would have been unfair to have kept her in jail until March."

The bill of particulars setting out the grounds for Schenk's suit for divorce will not be filed until the March term of court. Handlan would not discuss the basis of the proceedings.

Prosecutor J. B. Handlan, upon whose suggestion Mrs. Schenk was released this morning, denied to the court that the case upon which the jury disagreed Thursday would never be tried again.

"I can get her whenever I want her," he said. "She will be retried, most certainly. Her own recognizance is sufficient. She couldn't get away if she tried to."

The order of release holds Mrs. Schenk responsible on her personal bond for \$10,000 but that provision is a pure formality. Mrs. Schenk is practically penniless. Her attorneys acknowledge they could have obtained only a small bond had such been insisted upon by the court.

Judge Jordan granted the release at 11 A. M. Mrs. Schenk hurried out of the court room behind Attorney Royce, one of her three counsel. She nearly ran through the "hanging sign." She met Junior Tom Bennett with a bounding smile. "I am going," she said. "To a reporter she said: 'Am I pleased? Well, look at me. It feels so good to know I am going out in the open air. I shall never go back to my island home. It has lost its attraction for me. I certainly will not try to force myself on the Schenk family. I don't know where I am going. I only wish I had some quiet place where I could get away from all this notoriety. Now let me go, please.' She went on to her cell to gather up her belongings. Five minutes later jail attendants carried out a big bundle of books, papers, a lot of boxes, a small hand-stitched cushion, a big bundle of bed spreads, and a five pound box of candy. When Mrs. Schenk reappeared she was smiling nervously. She shook hands with Pat Cahill, a well-known Wheeling man, who was in the jail office. Cahill congratulated her on her release.

"God bless you," she answered. After saying good-bye to all the jail attendants, Mrs. Schenk went outside where Attorney J. J. P. O'Brien was waiting in his automobile. O'Brien would not say where they were going. Another automobile followed the machine. O'Brien's automobile dashed over the bridge connecting Wheeling with Wheeling Island, skidding on two wheels around a corner past the Schenk mansion, where a policeman stood on guard and a Justice of the Peace stood in front of the big residence.

M'GINNIS SPHINX-LIKE  
ABOUT THE HOSE HOUSE.Indignant About Council's Request But Silent About  
Whereabouts of Second Ward Borough Property.

William Dempsey McGinnis refuses to discuss the action of Town Council in demanding his presence at the next meeting to explain why he did not with the Second Ward hose house. He seemed somewhat peeved over the matter this morning. He would not admit taking the hose house, but neither did he deny it. When questioned whether he would appear before Council, McGinnis said he "didn't care to discuss the matter."

Indeed, the leader of Democracy's faction in the Fifth Ward, was so badly out of sorts he requested the reporter to depart from his august presence. He was so mad his teeth chattered as he dismissed the newspaper man, and a stray hair or two stood straight up in dignified revolt.

In other company, and apparently not in the faith that his language would not keep into print, McGinnis

GERARD IS "DARK HORSE" IN  
NEW YORK SENATORIAL FIGHT

JUDGE JAMES W. GERARD

of Mrs. John A. Loech, No. 42 Indiana street.

Mrs. Loech is an intimate friend of Mrs. Schenk and testified in her behalf. O'Brien jumped from the machine and hurried Mrs. Schenk up the walk. Mrs. Loech, a gray-haired woman of 60, was waiting at the door.

"Laura, Laura," she cried. Mrs. Schenk threw herself into the elderly woman's arms and the two cried hysterically. Then Mrs. Loech pulled the other woman into the hall and closed the door. O'Brien refused to allow Mrs. Schenk to be interviewed.

"Get out, get out," he said excitedly. "Let her have a little peace, won't you?"

A big bundle of clothes wrapped in a soiled sheet and a covered basket were in the machine. They were taken into the house.

"I am glad to take Mrs. Schenk in," Mrs. Loech said. "I understand she wants to stay with me until she can find some place to go. I certainly am willing to grant such a favor. She will stay with me as long as she cares to."

Prosecutor Handlan, before Judge Jordan this morning protested against the alleged ill treatment of Junior Isaac Heymann, the man who held out for the conviction of Mrs. Schenk. Handlan charged that Heymann is being accused by critics for his alleged ill treatment of the person responsible, Judge Jordan promised to investigate the charges.

United Press Telegram.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 28.—John O. Schenk, who was alleged to have been poisoned by his wife, Mrs. Laura Schenk, this morning filed suit for divorce through his attorneys, J. B. Handlan, State's Attorney, and his law partner, Ross Heymann. Grounds will be stated in a bill of particulars to be filed later.

United Press Telegram.

BRADDOCK, Jan. 28.—While fighting a fire on Braddock avenue, late morning, Caled Thomas K. Martin, of the Braddock fire department, and James Owens, Peter Burdick and John Morris, Braddock, had a narrow escape from being incinerated into the flames when a roof on which they were standing collapsed.

The four firemen fell with the roof three feet. The roof broke into two pieces and fell into the flames beneath, leaving them on a remaining edge.

The fire started about 3 o'clock from an unknown cause in the shoe store of Elmer Griffiths, No. 334 Braddock avenue. It destroyed that building and damaged three others, causing a total loss of \$15,000. At 6:30 the flames were extinguished.

Sandy McNeal  
Sells His Shop

Through a deal closed yesterday between Sandy McNeal and F. A. Hurd, colored, Connellsville will lose one of its oldest barbers. For over 25 years, McNeal has been located on West Main street, opposite the approach to the bridge. Hurd has been employed in the barber shop for some time past, and will take charge of the shop at once.

McNeal owned property on the West Side, but his holdings were taken over by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad company, which is being located in the path of the Western Maryland. The property was located at 295 North Eighth street. Yesterday McNeal shipped his household goods to Pittsburgh where he intends to open a barber shop in the East End.

During the many years of his life spent in this city, he has been quite active in politics among his race and was a New Haven Councillman at one time.

Lake Erie Men  
Are Here Today

Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Vice President of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, accompanied by a party of officials of that road, passed through Connellsville this morning.

They did not stop here although the morning Pittsburgh papers state it was the intention of the party to inspect the new line of the Western Maryland.

Instead the special was transferred to the Pennsylvania railroad here and went to Brownsville by way of Rodastone Junction. It is possible the officials may return to Connellsville and continue over the Western Maryland line.

Two Killed in  
Indiana Wreck

BLOUNTSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Two trainmen were killed and several others injured in a head-on collision between freight trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad here this morning. The dead James Edwards, engineer of train No. 76; Freeman Sherlock of the same train.

John L. Swisher, brakeman, is believed to be fatally hurt and several others were injured. Failure to carry out orders is declared to have caused the wreck.

MRS. FLYNN FALLS.

Slipped at Pump and Fractured Her Left Hip.

Mrs. Patrick J. Flynn, of South Connellsville met with a painful accident Thursday evening when she slipped at the pump in the rear of the Flynn home and fractured her left hip. The injury is very painful and may be serious because of Mrs. Flynn's age. She is nearly 70 years old.

Dr. W. J. Churchill is attending Mrs. Flynn and hopes to have her out of danger before many days.

Salesman Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Jefferson Levy, aged 48, a salesman of Memphis, Tenn., who shot himself in the head in a local hotel yesterday died in the New York hospital today.

Fair and Cold.

Fair and colder tonight. Sunday fair with the moon weather bulletin.

TO STONE PILE GO THE  
TRAMPS AFTER TUESDAY.County Commissioners Decide Hoboes Must Go to Work  
After They Are Brought Into Court.

After next Tuesday it will be the stone pile for the tramps and vagrants. The warning note was sounded by the County Commissioners at their meeting this morning when they announced that, after having consulted with the court, the stone quarry at the County House will be opened and after January 31, tramps who are convicted will take their little bums and do some knocking on hard rock.

No more easy jail sentences for the hoboes sent up in Fayette county. Hereafter they will face the court and be sent to the stone quarry under the supervision of an overseer to be appointed by the court.

The county at present is in need of some crushed stone for road building and the hoboes will be requested to produce the goods.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS  
WILL ATTEND SERVICES.Four Unions Will Be Present at Baptist Church to Hear  
Sermon on "Danger Signals."

The members of the four railroad employees' unions will attend the special service in the Baptist Church to be held this evening when Rev. B. A. C. Finkhouser will deliver a sermon on "Danger Signals." The engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen will be there and Rev. Finkhouser has a sermon particularly appropriate to them. Men in this line of work who

have not already received an invitation to attend will be made welcome.

This meeting is the outcome of the religious spirit which pervaded the ranks of the railroad men during the evangelistic campaign at the recent "Danger Signals." The audiences at those meetings were composed largely of railroaders and none took more interest in the work.

Rise in Yough  
From Recent Rains

The Yough river is higher today than for the past week or so, the rise having been caused by the recent rains and snow melt. While no danger is so high as during the sudden rise early in the month, the river is at a good stage and all inhabitants are being washed from the banks.

Last night there was a hard shower from the west but after midnight there was a change in the weather, the mercury falling several degrees. The temperature this morning was 41 degrees against 51 yesterday. Although the sun came out during the morning there was little moderation in the chill air.

Elements Against  
Havana Flight

UNITED PRESS TELEGRAM.

KIY WEST, Fla., Jan. 28.—After an early promise of fair weather and all preparation for the Key West Havana flight had been made, the wind and sea rose at 9 o'clock today and J. A. D. McCurdy practically abandoned hope of making a start.

The torpedos boat destroyers have taken their positions along the course. McCurdy said he was eager to take the start. The launching, far out in the Gulf, reported a wind of 15 miles an hour at 9 o'clock and warned the aviator to wait. McCurdy is determined to start as soon as the opportunity offers.

Chris Echard Buys  
the Shultz Distillery

The sale of the Schultz distillery, located between Middletown and Berlin, to Christian Echard has been consummated. It is understood that the purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

Mr. Echard has of late been interested in coal lands in this section and last week sold a tract for \$28,000 to the Reek Coal Company. He intends to make his home at Middletown in the near future, moving there from Uniontown. This is Echard's first venture into the distillery business, though he was formerly a hotel proprietor.

Mr. Rutter is Out  
and Around Again

Borough Treasurer F. W. Rutter reported at the City Hall during the session of police court this morning for the first time in several weeks. The aged official is troubled with a cold. He was on a couple of days last week but for the most part is spending his time at home.

Mr. Rutter says his office is at the end of the steam line and does not heat well. He thinks he contracted the cold by working the cold room.

Goes Into Court.

R. H. Mulford, arrested on a charge of permitting boys under 16 years to frequent his pool room, waived a hearing before Justice of the Peace W. B. Clark last night and gave bail for court.

United Press Telegram.

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United Press Telegram.

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MEDIATION IN  
KUMMER'S CASE.Prominent Fans Got Player  
and Management Together  
Yesterday.

DIFFICULTY IS PATCHED UP

Three Fans Found Players Wanted  
Billy Gack, That Billy Was Willing  
to Get Into Game Again and Then  
Put It Up to the Management.

United Press Telegram.

Mediation on the part of prominent basketball fans yesterday resulted in a patching up of the differences between Billy Kummer and the Coker management. The mediators succeeding in successfully bringing about the burial of the hatchet and Kummer's work in last night's game shows what a good move was made.

Robert Norris, J. W. McClaren and R. K. Long were the mediators. They first ascertained Kummer's position and then went to the management, explaining that it possibly did not realize what Kummer's absence from the game meant to the fans. The management was willing and anxious to have the trouble cleared up, Captain Dark and Kummer were summoned, and after a brief conference the suspension was lifted.

Kummer's principal objection to coming back into the fold was the fancied belief that the directors accused him of "laying down" in games he played lately. He was assured by Secretary H. L. Mitchell that nothing of the sort was entertained by the directors. Mr. Mitchell stated that the wording of the resolution might have been misconstrued and changed it in such a manner that no reflection is cast upon Kummer's actions in any contest. Kummer then stated he was willing to get back in the game and declared his work in the South Side contest would show how much he meant what he said.

"I have made mistakes," Kummer said, "but I never have laid down in a contest. I have played my best in every game for the Cokers and I intend always to play my hardest."

Previous to asking for a conference with the management the mediators first sounded the other members of the Coker team to learn whether they wanted Kummer back. The vote was emphatic that Kummer's services were badly wanted. Kummer was then approached and when he skiffed his willingness to bury the hatchet the conference was called and went through.

Traction Employees  
Threaten a Strike

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Action to prevent \$3000 traction employees from striking and completely tying up the surface lines of the city was taken today by Mayor Harrison, when he issued summons for a conference between the Mayor, members of the city council and representatives of the different unions.

The threatened strike is due to a dispute in regard to the interpretation of a clause between the traction companies and the employees, providing for a minimum working day of 9 hours and a maximum of 11 hours.

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Plodding Home;  
Can't Get Work

Eleven sleepers spent the night at the police station and all save two of them were homebound bound. Each of the 11 men was out of work and time spent were given up hope of securing it in this section. They are headed homeward. Most of the men came from Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

The recent wet weather has made it necessary for the Western Maryland contractors to reduce their shoveling of new streets about but little chance of being taken on.

One drunk faced the largest fine morning and received a 48 hour sentence.

United Press Telegram.

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## FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

The Deadly Fall of Roof  
Coal or Slate Kills  
Many.

### FIGURES OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

In 20 Years Ending With 1908 There  
Had Been 23,295 Persons Killed  
Dwelling Ground While Mining  
Coal.

The Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor has just published in its Bulletin No. 29 a study of "Fatal accidents in coal mining," by Frederick L. Hoffman. This study is based upon data derived chiefly from the official reports of State Mine Inspectors, but also from personal inquiry. The work, though largely one of compilation from the official reports, was one of some magnitude by reason of the fact that no two mining States make statistical reports alike, and that there are often material discrepancies in the official returns of the same States for different years. The study is limited to fatal accidents and for the most part with the decade ending with 1908.

The number of fatal accidents in the coal mines of North America during the 20-year period ending with 1908 was 23,295, and the rate per 1,000 employees in the industry was 3.11. In the decade ending with 1908, the rate per 1,000 employees was 3.11, the rate per 1,000 employees in the United Kingdom, for example, the rate was 1.25 per 1,000 employees, in Australia 1.35, in France 1.81, and in Prussia 2.17.

The full extent of the risk in coal mining in North America is, however, not clearly shown by these figures for the coal fields as a whole, but consideration must be given to the rates for each geographical section. Those show that in the East Central section, which comprises western Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, the fatality rate for the 20 years ending with 1908 was only 2.25 per 1,000 employees, while in the western section (Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah) it was 6.1 per 1,000, (Washington and British Columbia) 7 per 1,000. It would appear that the variation in the fatality rates is due to different mining methods and to differences in the coal seams.

The fluctuations in the rate from year to year are considerable, but since 1900 it has never fallen as low as 2 per 1,000. In 1907 the death toll exceeded 2,500 lives and reached a rate of 4.15 per 1,000 employees. The present industrial and social importance of the problem of coal mine accidents will appear from the fact that in 1908 over 700,000 men were engaged in coal mining, and the deaths from mine accidents numbered 2,221, or 3.22 per 1,000 employees. A single mine disaster may cause the loss of many lives, and therefore attract national attention, yet the loss of life by such disasters is from 1892 to 1910 in the aggregate reported only 12.6 per cent of the total loss of life. The vast majority of accidents occur singly or in small groups, and thus fail to attract public attention. This is indicated by the causes.

By far the most important single and well defined cause of accidents is fall of coal or roof, 16.6 per cent of all fatal accidents in the 19-year period being due to this cause, while explosions of various kinds accounted for 27.2 per cent and mine cars for 12 per cent.

From the nature of the work it is expected that the greatest loss of life would be among the miners and their helpers, so it is not surprising to learn that 57 per cent of the total persons killed in 1908 were so classed.

The length of mine experience has an important relation to the number of fatalities. Of 143 persons killed in West Virginia in the ten year period ending with 1908, over one-third were men who had been less than one year at work in the mine, and over 10 per cent had been at work less than five years.

The average age at death of men killed by coal mine accidents during 1908 was 33.5 years. At 22 years of age the normal expectation is 51.51 years, so it is not surprising to learn that 57 per cent of the total persons killed in 1908 were so classed.

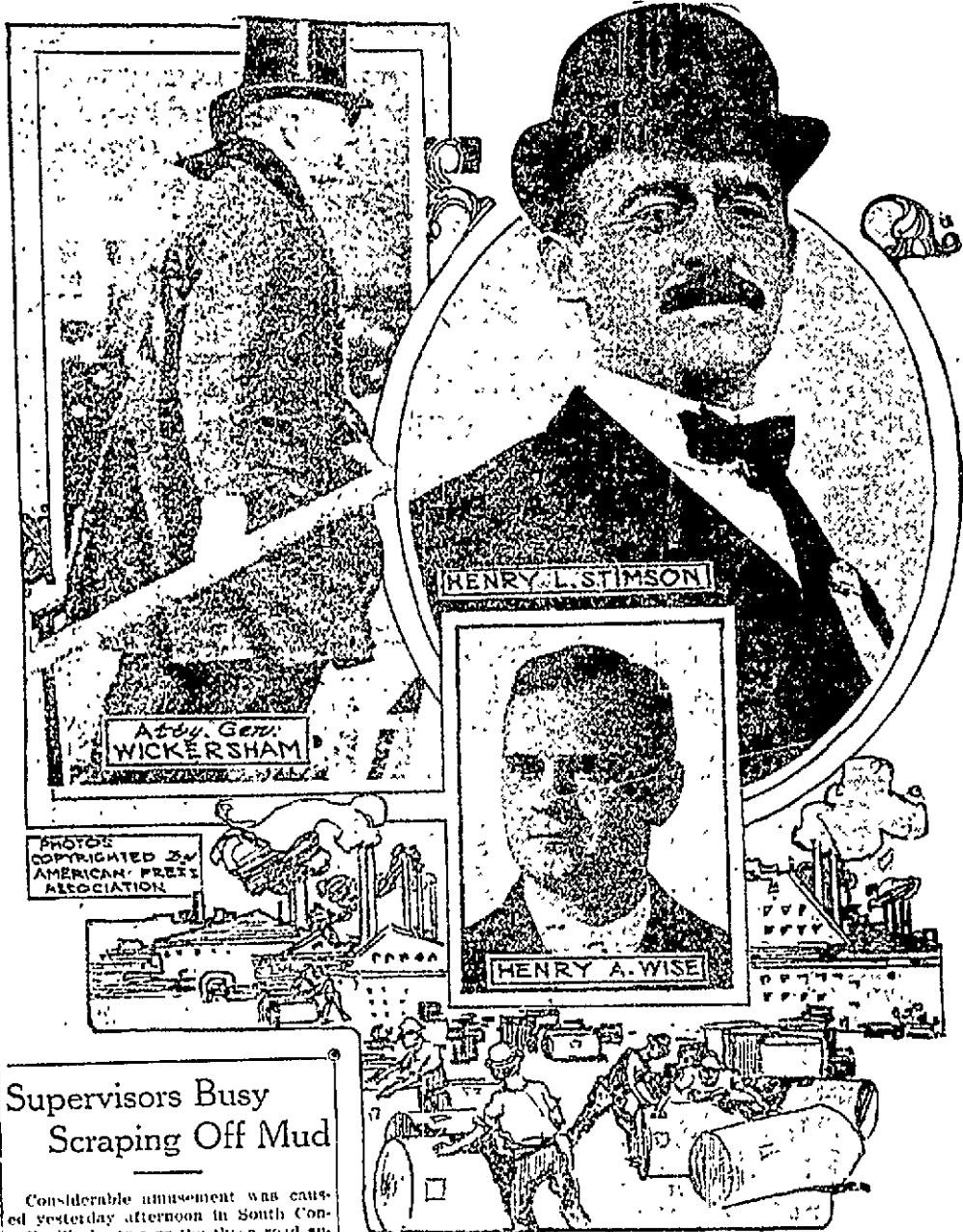
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## GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE NOW READY TO BREAK UP THE PAPER TRUST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Attorney General Wickersham and Henry W. Wise, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, have outlined a course of action against the American Paper and Pulp Association, better known as the Paper Trust. Special agents of the Department of Justice are finishing an exhaustive investigation of more than a year's duration into the alleged price fixing

arrangements of the news print paper mills which comprise the Association. Various restrictions, so called "trade customs," and concerted action in raising prices of paper are complained of by Wickersham and Wise, who will retain Henry L. Stimson, Wise's predecessor and candidate for governor of New York, when the case is brought into

court. Mr. Stimson brought the former actions against members of the combine several years ago and is consequently very familiar with the situation. It is believed that the Government's action will result in the dissolution of the combine and a consequent reduction in the price of paper, particularly the kind used by newspapers.



### Supervisors Busy Scraping Off Mud

Considerable amusement was caused yesterday afternoon in South Connellsville by two of the three road supervisors of Connellsville township who were held for court by Spillie Kern on Thursday charged with maintaining and causing a nuisance on Pittsburgh street.

According to an agreement between the parties involved C. D. Yowler, James May and G. G. Trump, the defendants, will remove the thick mud from the street at their own expense by the time the March session of court convenes, the information to be withdrawn when the work is completed.

It is said that the incident yesterday during the work was one of the most amusing that has been witnessed there for some time. Between Pittsburgh street and the postoffice two of the supervisors were trying to operate some kind of an apparatus, constructed by themselves, to suit the purpose of scraping the mud off the highway and into the ditch. The sidewalk in that block were filled with interested spectators, who seemed to wonder at the novel machine which was drawn by two horses. Sometimes the two men would ride it and again one would get off and take it by the horns which put him in a very dangerous position but up until the rain fell came down no accident had occurred.

### Students Debate and Recite Essays

The Dolphin Literary Society held their regular meeting in the Second ward yesterday afternoon. A very interesting program has been prepared and was greatly enjoyed. The debate, "Resolved, That Germany is a better country to live in than the United States," was decided in favor of the affirmative. Edward Bishop, on the negative side of the question, was not able to over-balance the points brought up by Robert Lyons on the affirmative.

The remainder of the program was as follows: essay, "Best Sugar," Helen Davidson; reading, "Experience with a Cow," Florence Rothert; essay, "An Imaginary Trip through the United States in 1910," by Zola Lyons; information class by Katherine Penn; story, "Four Clever Brothers," by Helen Munk; mandarin selection, Freda Barb; reading, Veronika Finnelly; recitation, Margaret Rose.

**Typhoid Fever Case.**  
A case of typhoid fever has been reported in a colored family named Hicks, living on Prospect street, so Health Officer Allen Hoyt reported this morning.

Wants, for rent, for sale, etc., cost only one cent a word.

### Full Blooded Man at Soisson Tomorrow

Rev. D. G. Sawyer of Youngwood will address the Y. M. C. A. at a meeting to be held in the Soisson theatre tomorrow afternoon at 7:30. His main theme will be, "A Full Blooded Man." It will be remembered that Rev. Sawyer was one of the principal speakers at the series of men's meetings held in Connellsville about three years ago. By preachers who heard him at that time he was considered one of the best of those present.

### REPORTED ALLIANCE

Of the Principal Independent Steel Companies in the Country.

A reported alliance between Charles A. Schwab, John W. Gates and William D. Cowie, and the principal independent steel concerns: Jones & Laughlin, Republic Iron & Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Lackawanna Steel Company, is being discussed in Wall street. The Boston and Philadelphia News Bureaus say:

### MINING INSTITUTE

Held a Session at Brownsville Monday Evening.

The Brownsville Mining Institute met in Goldstein's hall last Monday evening and held a very interesting session.

A feature of the meeting was the official visit of Thomas B. Ditts, State secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Mining Institute, of which the local organization is a branch. Two subjects were interestingly discussed.

The meeting was largely attended.

Read our advertisements carefully.

### WEST VIRGINIA DEAL.

Consolidation Coal Company Takes Over Independent Companies.

MORGANTOWN, Jan. 26.—By deed recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court, the Consolidation Coal Company of Fairmont has acquired the rights, mines, property and machinery of the Pennant Coal Company and the properties of the Fairmont Coal Company in Marion, Monongalia and Harrison counties. The Pennant deed bears date of January 11th and the Fairmont deed bears date of January 18th.

The deed transferring the property of the Pennant Coal Company to the Consolidation Coal Company for \$1 and the consideration of the first mortgage of \$8,000,000 in bonds assigned to the Guaranty Trust Company, trustees, of New York, comprises the various companies and persons from which the property of the Fairmont Coal Company was acquired. There are eight separate divisions in the deed, covering transfers of record in Monongalia, Marion and Harrison counties. The date of each transfer and the page of the record property included in the deed for the Look is also given in the deed. The Fairmont Coal Company also includes that company's holdings secured from the Southern Coal Company of Harbison and Barbour counties.

Read The Daily Courier.

### Fifty Years Ago Today.

Gov. Governor Pitcairn announced the ultimatum of South Carolina that Fort Sumter would be taken by force unless the United States would surrender it peacefully.

Samuel Chester Reid, hero of the famous fight in the United States privateer General Armstrong against a whole British squadron in the Azores in 1811, died in New York city; born 1784.

### Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

Bismarck, the German chancellor, informed parliament that Germany would never consent to the reformation of Poland, but would expend \$75,000,000 in buying out the Poles and peopling their land with Germans. He also threatened to gag parliament should it thwart the will of the emperor.

### HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

## ROYAL

## BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM. NO LIME PHOSPHATE

Plan a Visit

to Brownsville

On next Friday night, over the Pennsylvania railroad, a big delegation from Connellsville will journey to Brownsville where they will take part in the evangelistic services conducted there that evening by Davis and Mitta who recently were located in this city for a few weeks.

Special arrangements have been made with the railroad company, and arriving there at the head of the movement will guarantee 100 persons the trip will be only 90 cents. Tickets will be at least three cents and the train will leave the Connellsville depot at 7:15 arriving in Brownsville at 8:20. No time has been set for the return which will be made as soon as the services are over.

Each of the local churches to be represented at the services has appointed those who will take the names of those who desire to make the trip and collect the fare. They are expected to report the result on Monday so that arrangements can be completed. See relay Frank L. Chase stated "We expect that those who desired could leave their names at the Y. M. C. A."

### PERSONALS.

Miss Josephine Bellavon is shipping in Pittsburgh today.

Prof. Fred Kozick of the High School, is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. T. Herndon, undertaker of Ohio, who is in Connellsville yesterday on a short visit.

Embroidery and two stop company, by J. W. Solomon, for sale by Thomas & Brown and T. A. Yowler.

Miss Emma L. Ford, a local High School student is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Ford of Glenview.

Miss Lena Zuffall, a teacher in the High School, is spending over Sunday at her home in Glenview.

The talk of the town is the Boston Ladies' Orchestra of the Lyric, best musical troupe that money can secure. Don't miss it. Afternoons and nights.

Miss Anthony King of Dawson, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. A. May of South Arch street.

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LADIES' SUITS \$15.00 to \$25.00  
\$7.50

100 W. MAIN STREET  
**W. N. Leche**  
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

LADIES' SUITS \$15.00 to \$25.00  
\$10.00

### Beautiful Lace Curtains

33 1/3% and 50% off

When only one pair including sample, is left, we sell them at 1/2 Price

When only two pairs are left, including sample, they are sold at 1/3 Less

All Other Lace Curtains from our regular stock, including many pretty designs, 25% Off

Serpentine Kimono Crepe All beautiful patterns, 29 inches wide, specially priced 17c

Ladies' Tailored Skirts Now Reduced 33 1/3%

Cotton Blankets Reduced 10% and 15%

Children's Winter Cloth Coats Reduced 33 1/3%

\$2.00 Coats, Sale Price .....\$1.34  
\$3.50 Coats, Sale Price .....\$2.34  
\$5.00 Coats, Sale Price .....\$3.34  
\$7.50 Coats, Sale Price .....\$5.00  
\$10.00 Coats, Sale Price .....\$6.67  
\$12.50 Coats, Sale Price .....\$8.33  
\$15.00 Coats, Sale Price .....\$10.00

Large Size Cotton Blankets—Extra heavy and good full size, regular price \$1.00, Sale Price ..... 90c

### Specials

CHILDREN'S FELT BONNETS 25% OFF

\$1.00 Bonnets .....75c  
\$1.25 Bonnets .....94c  
\$2.75 Bonnets .....\$1.94  
\$3.00 Bonnets .....\$2.25  
\$3.50 Bonnets .....\$2.63  
One Lot of Novelty Dress Goods Half Price.

30c, Sale Price .....25c  
\$1.00, Sale Price .....75c  
Mexican Drawn Work Slightly Soiled 25% Off.

\$1.50, Sale Price .....\$1.12  
\$2.25, Sale Price .....\$1.69  
\$3.00, Sale Price .....\$2.25  
\$3.50, Sale Price .....\$2.63  
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Slightly Soiled 25% Off.  
Cotton Veiling Reduced 25c value new .....19c

EMBROIDERIES Some Great Values.

3c and 4c  
Embroidery, now .....3c  
6c and 8c  
Embroidery now .....5c  
8c and 10c  
Embroidery now .....6 1/2c  
10c and 12c  
Embroidery now .....8 1/2c  
12c and 15c  
Embroidery now .....10c  
15c and 25c  
Embroidery now .....15c

### WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

If You Want to Stop  
a Man From  
Drinking.

She cured her husband, her brother and several of her neighbors, and now she is offering to tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that has successfully cured thousands of men who are given to the habit of drinking.

The remedy can be given to the patient without his knowledge, and there is no possibility of your husband or brother knowing that you are helping him. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and it is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that can be given to the patient without his knowledge, and there is no possibility of your husband or brother knowing that you are helping him. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and it is the only one of its kind.

Write to this woman, and she will tell you of the simple, inexpensive remedy that has successfully cured thousands of men who are given to the habit of drinking.

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Write to this woman, and she will



**MAKES COLDS OR  
GRIPPE VANISH.**

CONFLUENCE.

CONFERENCE, JAN. 28.—Mrs. Mansfield was called to Uniontown this week for the funeral of her son, Mr. D. H. Fike.

D. H. Fike, who was born in 1845, was the fourth of four children of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Fike of Tumbert.

His wife, Mrs. Fike, and her children of Johnson's Chapel were the guests of Mrs. Adam Parnell yesterday.

Mr. Fike is a member of the Point Marion are spending several days with his wife and children.

Mrs. Ray Bolls of Pittsburgh has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Margie Burr.

Mr. J. B. Brown and daughter, Miss Mary, of the latter city, are visiting Mrs. Wm. Oliver, in Meyersdale for a few days.

Mrs. T. G. Fike was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Watson in Addition Thursday and Friday.

Miss M. Collins of Obiopolis is visiting Miss Mary Hall at Fairview outside of Uniontown.

Everybody is invited to come to the evening social at the Uniontown Christian church for the benefit of the Christian church.

The Uniontown Society of the Baptist church will hold an ice cream social at the home of Mrs. Wm. Coughenour on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

Proceeds for the benefit of the new Baptist church.

Mrs. Wm. Foley was the guest of friends in Uniontown several days this week.

Frank McWilliams made a business trip to London yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Hyatt of Marlinton were the guests of friends in town yesterday.

J. H. Couchman, R. & C. engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio, was a business caller in town yesterday.

Wm. Rother made a business trip to London yesterday.

Somerset, N. J., was the headquarters of John Burke of Hyndman, was a business caller in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hays of Washington, D. C., were the guests of Mrs. Margarette Byrne of Connellsville were in town yesterday.

H. S. Johnson, monument dealer of Maryland, was in town on business yesterday.

M. H. Pille, salesman for H. H. Vosper of Canada, was a business caller of Pittsburgh, Pa., in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hays of Hyndman, Pa., were in town yesterday.

Wm. H. Hays, traveling salesman for Westernland Grocery Company of Connellsville, was in town looking for business yesterday.

Miss Grace Mitchell of Addison was in town yesterday.

John Hunter made a business trip to Connellsville and Edinburg, Pa., yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay was a visitor here yesterday.

**DICKERSON RYAN.**

DICKERSON RYAN, Jan. 28.—Billie Holiday was a business caller here yesterday.

Miss Anna Bonner of Dawson was calling on friends here yesterday.

Miss Mabel Hays of Atlanta was a business caller here yesterday.

Miss Kate Holliday was the guest of her sis Mrs. J. M. Mickey yesterday.

Miss Hazel Lind was calling on Vanderbilt friends yesterday.

Miss Annie Watson was shopping at the store of Mrs. J. M. Mickey yesterday.

Mrs. Gertrude Shockey of Bridgeport, N. C., was calling on her daughter, Mrs. Flora Smith.

Mrs. T. G. Beatty was calling on Vanderbilt friends yesterday.

Mrs. Harry McCracken of Whitsett is spending her days here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mickey.

Mr. Ed. Kistler was calling on Van-

**SMITHFIELD.**

Mrs. J. C. Huhn has a Bible printed in Gormau, deserving of mention among things of ye olden times. This old book was the property of her grandfather, Samuel Hurr, in Baltimore in 1722. It is the first of the title page, "As the Law Direct." This old volume is bound in leather, not an imitation, and after its 114 years' use is in no good, if not better preservation than a book of these days would be under the same use.

The Herald makes him a veteran of the Civil war. If he was the oldest in the family, he certainly knew the name of Lt. Mayble he belonged to the same regiment that J. C. Snowwater did.

## PENNSVILLE.

PENNSVILLE, Jan. 28.—Workmen are engaged in changing the old Pennsville church into a modern frame building of white spruce. The old church was sold to Mr. M. Hickey, Jr. a few months ago.

Our little village is assuming city airs, and is negotiating for the installation of electric lights. The business has been taken up by Mrs. F. K. Ritchey and daughter, Gladys, returned home Friday evening from a visit to her home in the Rock Road friends.

Mr. A. L. Ritchey, Mrs. Grant Miller, Mrs. Alice Ritchey and Miss Mabel Hickey were at Emerson Tuesday night for a social gathering given by Mrs. Robert Shannon.

Mrs. A. L. Ritchey of our village, was a caller on her father, Wednesday.

Mrs. L. S. Turbaugh is spending a few days at the home of her sister, Miss A. L. Phipps.

## BERLIN

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—While Constable George Alava was transacting some of his business in the city today, a telephone pole near 8. Huter on Main street yesterday the team which he was driving and left the pole and the pole fell on the telephone trunk freight at the blowing of the pulley works whistle and made a dash for the street. The pole fell on a telephone pole near the High School building. At this point the team broke and ran to and ran to the stable of Allevy—near J. O. Hester who owns the team. Allevy, who was alone, started the team made an effort to stop them and the team ran down the street, the team being run down. Outside of a broken harness and slight damage to the vehicle, no one was hurt.

A pretty social event was that given at the C. W. Kreschmer home last evening. The guests were the invited friends gathered to spend the evening. A most enjoyable time was had by all. The evening was very much enjoyed in and during the evening a dainty luncheon was served.

Personnel residing in the neighborhood of the Jerry Landis home were given an alarm yesterday morning when the house was set on fire by a fire from the smoke. At first it was thought the fire was in James and people rushed to the house to help. On examination the fire was found to be in the chimney and the smoke to fall about the building. It was found that the house was being consumed.

[illegible]

and one daughter, Miss Emma, the Brubaker Scull.

Miss Scull was aged 20 years and was a daughter of the late Dr. Henry Brubaker Scull, of Philadelphia. She was born in Sumnerst and lived here all her life. She was held in high esteem and her untimely death has caused many warm expressions of genuine regret and sympathy for her bereaved family. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the funeral services will be in charge of the pastor of that church. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, interment in the Union Cemetery.


Her brothers and her daughter, Miss Scull, survived by the following: Mrs. Scull and her daughter, Miss Scull of Sumnerst; Mrs. Ella Newell of Hightstown; Mrs. Carl Force of Philadelphia; Mrs. John H. Scull of Philadelphia; Dr. Albert B. Brubaker of Philadelphia, Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College.

# See If You Need Any of These Aaron "Specials"

Everything advertised below is a "Special." In other words, it is underpriced--very, very much underpriced. If there's anything in this advertisement that you need now or will need later on, you'd better order it now before it is gone. We have gone through our stocks and made careful selections of various articles which we wish to clear out at once. And we have made the prices "special" enough to repay you for helping us accomplish our object. All the qualities are perfect and high class, of course, and everything is guaranteed the same as though you paid full price.

## Now Get Out Your Pencil And Check Off the Items:

\$15.00 Brass Bed .....	\$ 9.75
25.00 Brass Bed .....	14.75
3.50 Leather Diner .....	2.00
4.25 Leather Diner .....	2.65
6.00 Rocker .....	3.75
3.75 Rocker .....	1.95
28.00 Buffet .....	19.75
40.00 Buffet .....	30.00
20.00 Sideboard .....	14.75
30.00 Sideboard .....	19.00
7.50 Dining Room Tables .....	4.75
18.00 Dining Room Tables .....	10.75
Combination Felt Mattress .....	5.00
4.00 Cotton Top Mattress .....	2.75
18.00 9x12 Seamless Rugs .....	12.75
15.00 Reversible Rugs .....	9.75
1.25 Genuine Velvet Carpet, yd .....	.95
.90 Wool Tapestry Brussels Carpet, yd .....	.65



The store that COMPELLED the Mark-  
ing of All Prices in Plain Figures as a  
Method of PROTECTING YOU.

<p><i><b>Delicately Formed</b></i></p>		<p>It, Haydon, Birmingham City. Frank, St. Johnston, Springfield town- ship, and Edna Gertrude Pyle, Scotts- dale. Harry Irving and Mary Scott, both of Republic. Miles Robert, Camellia, and Mary Gurzyk, Leavenworth.</p>
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and gently reared, women will find in all the seasons of their lives, as maidens, wives and mothers, that the one simple, wholesome laxative remedy, which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally and which may be taken at any time, when the system needs a laxative, with perfect safety and real beneficial effects, is Syrup of Figs and Syrup of Marshmallows.

It has that true delicacy of flavor which is so refreshing to the taste, that warming and grateful toning; to the stomach which responds so favorably to its action and the laxative effect which is so beneficial to the system when occasionally, its gentle elements are required.

The genuine, always bearing the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., may be purchased from all leading druggists in original packages of one size only, price fifty cents per bottle.

Thomas Byrne to Jacob Bradstreet, for property in Everett, \$2,000; January 29, 1911.  
James Piper to William McNair, for same half acre lot, Bradstreet, \$15 September 12, 1910.  
A. S. Livergood and wife to John H. Harner, for property in Silverdale addition to Everett, \$1,200; December 29, 1910.  
J. C. Livergood and wife to Nathan Stern, for lot in Everett, \$300; January 2, 1911.  
Edna Doran, trustee to Mary J. Smith, for property in Pullman, \$5,000; January 19, 1911.  
Michael Morrissey and wife to Thomas Byrne, for property in Everett, \$2,000; January 23, 1911.  
Philip G. Clevelev and wife to Sadie E. Jones, for lots in Everett, \$1,000 township, \$725 January 12, 1911  
Aminda L. Brown et al., to Wm. C. Black et al., for lot in Everett, \$1,000 June 2, 1905.  
John A. McCall et al., to Harry K. Brooks, for lot in Camelsville, \$500; January 24, 1911.  
William Barker John, for lot in South Brownsville, \$1 and other valuable considerations; January 25, 1911.

*Marriage Licenses.*

Harry O. Headley, Oliver, and Emma

Thompson Black and Zeta Black, both of Everett, Washington.  
Hortengese,  
William Paul and L. C. Taylor, \$2,500 on property in South Brownsville.

**Protect Yourself!**  
AT FOUNDRIES, HOTELS, OR ELSEWHERE

Original and Genuine  
**HORLICK'S**  
**MALTED MILK**  
"Others are Imitations"  
The Food Drink for All Ages  
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER  
**Not in any Milk Trust**  
**B-E Insist on "HORLICK'S"**  
Take a package home

## The Daily Courier.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice, Conneltsville, Pa.

THE COURIER COMPANY,  
Publishers,  
The Daily Courier,  
The Weekly Courier,

H. F. HENNING,  
President and Managing Editor,  
J. H. STIMMICK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Office, The Courier Building, 127 1/2 W.  
Main Street, Conneltsville, Pa.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1911.

## THE DUTY OF CONNELLSVILLE REPUBLICANS.

Connellsville is about to cast off its burthen of knavery and is preparing to do the main duty of a full-fledged city, and in that preparation there seems to be an abundant supply of Democratic ambitions to shine in the initial ceremonies. It is every good citizen's right to take to office and sometimes it is a patriotic duty. We would have better government if more good citizens took an interest therein and betrayed a willingness to serve the people as well as they serve themselves. Politics are seldom clean and for that reason clean people are prone to walk on the other side and let the suffering body politic, bruised and bleeding from the attacks of political robbers and assassins, writhing and moaning in the dust of humiliation and plunder.

Connellsville has been beaten and bruised and robbed and cast into the ditch of constitutional bankruptcy by successive Democratic administrations. Under recent Republican rule also is regaining strength and vigor. Her Republican ministers have expanded her boundaries and made it possible for her to become a city. It is most proper that the city to come shall be ruled by the party that made it.

The Republicans have it within their power to elect the first administration of the city of Conneltsville from Mayor and Controller and Council down to the humblest officer of the municipality, notwithstanding Democratic ambitions. If they but act with wisdom, discretion and public spirit.

The Democrats appreciate this fact and are putting their best men forward. The Republicans must do the same or risk defeat. The candidate for Mayor must be a leading citizen of large mould and firm grip upon the confidence of the people. He must be big in every sense of the word. He must be a commanding figure in the community. The candidate for Controller must be a man versed in accounts with an intelligent knowledge of the law, a sterling sense of honesty and a keen penetration. Above all, he must, like Caesar's wife, be above suspicion. The candidates for Select and Common Council must be men of known integrity and proven intelligence. The ticket, in short, must be above reproach. With such a ticket there can be no doubt of Republican success; without it, there may be every doubt in the world.

It is the duty of every Republican, putting aside all other business, to see to it that none but the best men are suggested and nominated on the Republican ticket. While there is plenty of time, it is all too short if not profitably employed.

## THE HORRIBLE RAY AND THE HORRIBLE SKIRT.

A Dundar post sends us these plaintive verses. The English poet of Scotch birth who presides over the destinies of the thrifty Calcuttan Herald may criticize their diction, but none can question their common sense. They deal with no imaginary grievance. They strike at an evil which is plain to public view. They uphold the rights of the Common People in public places. It gives us pleasure to give them publicity in the most widely circulated newspaper in Fayette county. The title of this Poem of Protest, is, "Please remove your hats!" and it reads as follows:

The Mayor now is pleading,  
With the ladies interceding,  
In church at least to remove their  
Acquainted hats.  
We don't wish to cause discomfort,  
Just one more favor we would mention  
If you love us, tell us truly, won't you  
Please remove your hats?  
You may think we are imposing,  
And your secrets we are disclosing,  
But it is not our intention to breed  
Trouble.  
Better show your hats,  
See how they sit and catch you;  
You're in danger, they may scratch you!  
Just for your own protection, won't you  
Please remove your hats?  
To the police you will be telling,  
Though politics today are often  
We will vote for women suffrage,  
Both Repub's and Democrats.  
We will make you justice of the Peace,  
Appoint you too on the police.  
If you only goodness gracious!  
Won't you please remove your hats?  
We will promise to stop drinking rum,  
We will send you over to Farris mist,  
The gay aristocrat.  
Then you may catch a Lord or Duke,  
Or perhaps a Count may hook.  
Then we will call you Countess—  
If you do it, please, won't you?  
We will pray for you and sing for you;  
We will shout anything for you.  
We will send for your apartments in  
McNally's row or flat.  
Oh, you little snuffboxes!  
You can smoke your cigarettes.  
If you only please won't you—  
For our sake remove your hats!  
We will try to smoke your bread and  
cake.  
Is like what our mothers used to make,  
So, ladies dear, it's up to you to show  
Your hands for that.  
All we have to promise you  
And look out for a lawsuit, too.  
If you don't remove your hats.  
The horrible skirt and the horrible  
hat have been allowed to accumulate  
their always ugly and often grotesque  
appearance without serious protest  
on the part of stupid men, but it  
is evident that the male insurgent  
movement is growing in numbers and



WHEN CHAMP CLARK BECOMES SPEAKER.

indignation; and persistent and emphatic protest on its part will do much toward reforming a deplorable situation; for he is remembered, that while the woman would rather be out of the world than out of fashion, the first consideration of her plumage is not to please other women but to please the brute called man, so that after all the judgment of the brute has more weight than the perhaps imaginary.

The horrible skirt and the horrible hat cannot last long, because they are lacking in all the artistic elements.

Away with them!

## GETTING TIRED OF POLITICAL UNREST.

Politics are becoming peculiarly Progressive. We are told that the Republican insurgents in Congress have formed a party of Progress with an eye single to political power, and that the Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania have joined in a demand that Colonel James Madison Guiley abdicate his time-honored and dearly-bought position as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To the disinterested observer it looks as if the average Political Reform is nothing more nor less than the cloak of Political Vice.

There is nothing in the situation to warrant Republican insurgency in Congress. President Taft is pushing every reasonable measure of reform and the Standpatters have exhibited cowardly hearts and willing dispositions.

The kind offer of a few accidental statements to assume the burden of exposing the Pennsylvania Democratic organization will hardly be taken seriously. They were for the most part elected by Keystone votes. They are more or less hybrid in politics and most of them will return to obscurity after a couple of years.

The country is getting somewhat tired of Political Unrest.

The new plan of the Poor Directors, to advertise monthly for bids for the necessary supplies for the maintenance of the Poor House, is a correct business principle and should be a statewide law. Its introduction in Fayette county will evidently be attended by some difficulties. The good old way of buying supplies through favoritism occasionally mixed with bits of chicanery is seemingly still preferable to the new plan of the Poor Directors.

It is interesting to note that the interest, which refuses to bid for the contract to buy coal for the Poor House, is a local firm.

The County Commissioners admonished the Poor Directors to keep down expenses as far as possible in view of the rather stringent money conditions, and the Poor Directors responded by raising every imaginable objection.

The wheels of Fayette county's government do not seem to be running harmoniously. This is unfortunate for the citizens.

John O. Schenk wasn't really, but it seems that he will have to pay the costs. Perhaps he will not be so eager for another trial of his wife at the current rates. Another trial will cost more than another trial to Europe.

Mister Barnes of New York came back quickly.

A. Carnegie and J. Rockefeller are running a Marathon race in the giveaway game.

If the Canadian reciprocity treaty will reduce the High Cost of Living for the poor, let the Republican Congress do it before some of the Goliaths of the Opposition claim credit for it.

The Conneltsville region complains of discriminating freight rates and Conneltsville complains of discriminating insurance rates, and both complaints are evidently well founded. The coke men are obtaining rebates from the Interstate Commerce Commission, and there must be a place where the citizens can obtain justice; if there is not, then one should be promptly provided by legislation. Why not the Insurance Department?

Dear Alphonse seems to have developed into a devil of a fellow. These are the kind of Kings that make Republics.

Pennsylvania is still the premier and most productive State in the Union, and promises to remain so for many years to come, not only because of the extent of her coal deposits, but also of their superior excellence.

The Suffragette movement in this country is engineered by militant women and is not entitled to serious consideration.

John Mitchell is losing the confidence of the Union miners because he has recently joined the Civic Federation along with J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and other Malcontents of Great Wealth. The miners can't get it into their heads that millionaires are sometimes prone to put their money to good use. They should try to appreciate the fact that after a man

has gained more than he can use for his own needs, he is apt to think of others. We are all human, especially in the midst of life.

Snydertown wants better sidewalks and more lights. She should have both. The one will not cost the borough anything, and the cost of the other will be no oppression.

The railroad engineers and conductors think they are used too high on their occupations. If this be true, their valuations should be properly adjusted.

The raid of the authorities on pool rooms with a view of keeping boys out of them is timely and proper. Too many boys acquire the habits of the boister in such places.

The Factory Inspector is after the dangerous buildings of Conneltsville. His job will be welcome to all good citizens. We want no repetitions of recent terrible experiences.

The Second Ward school building is in court, but the High School building is still in dispute.

Suffering Seaman says the jail beds are bad, but that the grub is good and plenty. His chief regret is that he didn't get to practice his oratory. He might deliver his discourse yet if he desired.

The average jurymen performs his duties at a serious sacrifice of his personal interests. He should not be too hastily judged. We cannot all agree all the time.

## CLASSIFIED ADS. ONE CENT A WORD.

Wanted.

WANTED—LADIES MAY EARN good pay copying addresses, etc., at home in spare time. Particulars for stamp. C. H. BROWN, Dept. C-22, Chicago. 25Jan11

WANTED—MEN, LEARN AUTO-motive business. We teach you at home. Get you \$25.00 weekly job. \$10.00 weekly while learning. ROCHESTER AUTO SCHOOL, 55 Rochester, N. Y. 25Jan11

WANTED—LADIES EARN \$5.00 A DAY making extra pillow, sent where prepaid; beautiful pillow 11x11 with outfit. Proposition, advice, etc., free. HARVEY CO., 112-27 Columbia, New Haven, Conn. Jan11-25-28

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS for light house-keeping. 340 WETTER AVENUE. 25Jan11

FOR RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS at PUGHGARD'S, North Pittsburgh Street. 25Jan11

FOR RENT—TWO NICE LARGE furnished rooms, inquire 302 EAST WASHINGTON AVENUE. 25Jan11

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS house, all conveniences. 605 1/2 FRANKLIN ST., E. SOUTHERS. 19Jan11

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room centrally located. Apply at THIS OFFICE OFFICE. 19Jan11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—ADVERTISEMENTS with this head. They are effective and cheap. 25Jan11

FOR SALE—10 PTF GAMING STAGG Chequer table, Address "M.K." Box 104, Dunbar, Pa. 27Jan11

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, one 18x24 inch photograph, not used for more than a dozen times. Inquire at The Courier Office. 25Jan11

FOR SALE—A NINE ROOM HOUSE and large lot, West Side, at a sacrifice or quick sale. See GEO. W. WILSON, 607 West Main Street. 25Jan11

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS Pool Tables complete. Will sell cheap to quick buyer. M. H. WILKIN, Perryopolis, Pa. Jan21-25-28

FOR SALE—ROOM HOUSE, Large Crofting, on ear line. Price \$800. Only \$100 cash, balance same as rent. J. A. MASON, Second National Bank Building. 25Jan11

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, EAST Acre Gardens, 10x20 ft. One lot, 20x20 ft. One lot, 20x20 ft. One lot, 20x20 ft. Inquire at The Courier Office. 25Jan11

FOR SALE—SMALL CHICKEN farm at East End, near 1000 ft. W. side, near hand, also one large lot and one small lot at South Conneltsville, all for \$250. \$125 cash, balance \$125 a month. J. A. MASON, Second National Bank Building. 25Jan11

FOR SALE—SMALL CARM, 12 room house, 2 room house, 1000 ft. W. side, near hand, also one large lot and one small lot at South Conneltsville, all for \$250. \$125 cash, balance \$125 a month. J. A. MASON, Second National Bank Building. 25Jan11

FOR SALE—SHEPHERD PEARL DOG black, white and tan. Conneltsville, Pa. Inquire at The Courier Office. 25Jan11

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## A Few Pointers About Our

## Carpets and Rugs

This Large and Interesting Department on Our Second Floor. Pay It a Visit.

"Quality" for years, has been the keynote of the success of the Carpet and Rug business of this old, old establishment and has never in any instance, been sacrificed for appearance. We've established an enviable reputation on this score and the importance of procuring only the best was never more fully realized than today. Signs of spring are apparent and those who expect to replace their worn out Carpets and Rugs are beginning to look about. If you have a want in this line ask to see the new numbers we have just received. New patterns, new colorings and, we think, the most beautiful floor coverings we have ever shown. Whether you buy or not we will be glad to show you. If you are not a judge of quality, leave that to us; the patterns will speak for themselves.

9x12 Rugs—In small patterns, medallion, Oriental, etc., in all the best color combinations. A line of velvets at \$25.00, \$27.00 and \$30.00. Bigelow Elephas at \$27.00. Body Brussels at \$25.00 and \$28.00. Stinson's Taps at \$22.00. Good 9x12 Seamless Taps at \$16.00 and \$17.00, and 11 1/2 x 12 Stinson Tap at \$26. From these you should be able to select just what you had in mind.

Small Rugs—Velvets in 36x64 inch at \$7.00 and \$8.00, and 27x54 at \$5.00. Bigelow Elephas in sizes 18x36 to 36x72 inches at \$1.25 to \$4.50. Mohairs in seven sizes from 18x36 to 54x96, ten colors, plain shades with curly centers.

Woolfs—A combination of wool and fibre, 30x60 and 36x72 at \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Alls—All fibre, pretty designs, fast colors, 30x60 and 36x72, at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Don't fail to consider our Stinson Tap Carpets at \$1.10 and Stinson Velvets at \$1.25 per yard.

## E. DUNN

129-131-133 N. PITTSBURG STREET.

## THE Great Clearance Sale Moving Large Quantities

of good merchandise at all the Union Supply Company stores. Yet with all this activity, we still have very large stocks of dry goods, consisting of all staple lines, many novelties in dress goods for women, misses and children, many exquisite styles in women's and misses' wraps, very large stocks of furnishings, consisting of underwear, hosiery, etc. Further reductions have been made on all these lines. If you have cash to spend, and want a good investment, hurry to a Union Supply Company store.

## There is Great Clearance and Great Reductions in All Sorts of Men's and Boys' Wear.

consisting of ready made clothing, suits, overcoats, trousers, hats, shoes, underwear, rubber boots, felt boots, over shoes; all sorts of men's and boys' garments. The stocks are heavy and must be pushed out. Vigorous clearance sales are on in these departments; the final reductions are being quoted now. It is a great time to invest money and a Union Supply Company store is a great place to make and save money. Hurry and get some of these bargains.

## UNION SUPPLY CO.

63 LARGE DEPARTMENT STORES, Located in Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny Cos.

## Primroses . . 15c and 25c Each Cyclamen 25c, 35c, 50c Each

Telephone Orders Delivered Promptly.

## P. R. DeMuth &amp; Sons

Store 112 W. Main St. Greenhouses 811 S. Pittsburg

## Chicago Dairy Co. Open

The Chicago Dairy Company is now open for business at 313 North Pittsburg Street in the room formerly occupied by the Muir Meat Market.

## CLEAN-UP SALE

This is the final call on Winter Underwear. We offer all our Children's Underwear and Men's at Cost Prices. With the cold weather now being handed out to us, these prices on high grade goods should appeal to you.

Men's best All Wool Shirts or Drawers, very fine, sold for \$1.50 per garment, to close out, price ..... \$1.15

Men's All Wool Shirts or Drawers, double breast shirts, double seat, drawers ..... 85c

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Underwear, all sizes, shirts or drawers, each ..... 39c

Children's Fleece Knit Underwear, all sizes, 2 to 14 years; Vests or Pants; to clean them up, price according to size, 25c down to ..... 9c

## COMFORTS

We offer one lot of Comforts, for single beds, good, heavy weight, made up with assorted flowered patterns, each ..... 39c

One lot of \$1.25 and \$1.50 Comforts, extra large size, a few of them slightly soiled, while they last, each ..... 95c

## SCHMITZ

## New York Racket Store

## Saturday the Last Day

## CLEAN-UP SALE TO CLOSE

Saturday night on Women's \$3.00 Shoes at \$2.35, which includes our patent kids, patent colts, vici kid, gun metal calf, tan vici and tan calf shoes. Also our Men's Heavy Shoes in tans and black, buttons and lace. A great opportunity for the working man and the every day man. A saving in buying your shoes when everything else is so high. The price until Saturday night—\$2.85.

\$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 WALK-OVERS AND BANISTERS NOW \$2.85

We have still a lot of patents in both Walk-Over and Banisters left, in the "Laurens" and "Cornell" toes; also some odds and ends left yet in dull leathers in the same toes. An opportunity you can't well afford to let go by. See our windows. Store Closes at 6 P. M., except Mondays & Saturdays.

## C. W. Downs &amp; Co.

## West Side Real Estate and Other Real Estate

is active just now on account of the entrance of the Western Maryland railroad into Conneltsville, but South Conneltsville real estate presents the best proposition in or around Conneltsville for the workman who wants a Home with the Greatest Possible Conveniences at the Lowest Possible Price.

South Conneltsville is merely an extension of the city southward. It is the home of a number of active industries and others building. It has Trolley Service, City Water, Electric Light, Natural Gas and excellent Public Schools.

It is within easy walk of the mills and of the E. & O. shops and yards and of the new Tube Works.

WE OFFER YOU BUILDING LOTS WITH ALL CITY ADVANTAGES AT COUNTRY PRICES.

PRICES \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$200, \$225, \$250 and \$300. Some half lots at \$40 and \$50.

TERMS. These lots are sold on Poor Men's terms. A small payment down and easy monthly payments.

## Connellsville Extension Company

THE COURIER BUILDING. CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## A CUT PRICE SHOE SALE

Is going on at Hooper & Long's. There's splendid shoes being sold at very low prices. This sale includes some of the best and highest grade shoes made for men, women, boys, girls and children, not old stock or old styles, but lots in which sizes run irregular. Nearly everyone can be fitted in some of these lots. It's a chance to make a genuine saving of from 20 to 30 per cent.

## TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GENUINE CUT PRICE SHOE SALE.

## Hooper &amp; Long

Store Closes at 6 P. M. Except Mondays, Saturdays and B. & O. Pay Days.







PAGE SIX.

## Statistics on Coal Production in Pennsylvania in 1909.

Statistics showing the production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1909, compiled by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, will be submitted in a report entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1909." The publication of these statistics, which were prepared by Edward W. Parker of the Survey, has been delayed long beyond the usual time by the conditions of competition. The total production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1909 was 23,952,557 short tons, having a spot value of \$1,175,147.40. The total production of anthracite was 22,371,210 long tons (equivalent to 11,185,605 short tons), having a spot value of \$1,175,147.40. The production of bituminous coal was 1,581,347 short tons, having a spot value of \$1,175,147.40.

Pennsylvania alone produces more coal than any other country in the world except Great Britain. Pennsylvania's production of coal exceeds in fact the combined production of all the countries of the world outside of Great Britain, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. The State's output in 1909 was 4.5 times that of Austria-Hungary, 4.8 times that of Germany, and 8.7 times the production of Russia, these being, respectively, fourth, fifth, and sixth among the coal-producing countries of the world.

**Increased Output in 1909.** Compared with the production of 1908, which amounted to 20,115,281 short tons, valued at \$275,535,152, the production in 1909 showed an increase of 18,837,276 short tons, or 93.6 per cent, in quantity, and of \$2,257,922, or 8.2 per cent, in value. The increase was entirely in the production of bituminous coal. The production of anthracite declined from 7,147,182 long tons (or 3,573,591 short tons) in 1908 to 22,371,210 long tons (or 11,185,605 short tons) in 1909, and the value decreased from \$1,175,147.40 to \$1,175,147.40.

**Increased Bituminous Output.** The production of bituminous coal increased from 1,175,147 short tons, valued at \$1,175,147.40, in 1908 to 1,581,347 short tons, having a spot value of \$1,175,147.40. The increase in the production of bituminous coal was 406,200 short tons (2,031,000 long tons), or 34.6 per cent, in quantity, and of \$1,175,147.40, or 8.2 per cent, in value.

**Men Employed and Production.** Figures relative to the number of men employed and the production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1909 are shown in the following table. The production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1909 was 23,952,557 short tons, valued at \$1,175,147.40. The production of anthracite was 22,371,210 long tons (equivalent to 11,185,605 short tons), having a spot value of \$1,175,147.40. The production of bituminous coal was 1,581,347 short tons, having a spot value of \$1,175,147.40.

**Different Mine Inspection Laws Govern the Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Mining Operations in Pennsylvania.** The statistics of production in the two regions are compiled separately by the statistics of accidents, coal mining is more hazardous than in the bituminous mines, although a larger number of men have been killed by explosions of dust and gas in the anthracite mines. The statistics of accidents in both the anthracite and bituminous mines of Pennsylvania are obtained from records collected by the State Department of Mines, of which James R. Underhill is the present chief. From 1885 to 1909, inclusive, a total of 25 years, there were 11,911 fatal accidents in the anthracite mines and 6,952 in the bituminous mines. The non-fatal accidents in the anthracite mines have been reported since 1889, and in the 21 years 12,935 men were injured. During the same period the injuries received in the anthracite mines were 23,771. Of the 11,911 deaths in the anthracite mines in the 25 years since 1885, 871 were due to explosions of gas, a little less than 8 per cent. In the bituminous mines 1,057 deaths out of a total of 6,952, or 15.2 per cent, were due to explosions of gas. The percentage of deaths in the anthracite mines from this cause was almost exactly double that in the bituminous mines. Falls of roof or coal killed 5,001 men in the anthracite mines during the last 25 years and 3,509 men in the bituminous mines during the last 10 years.

**Fewer Fatal Accidents.** In both the anthracite and bituminous mines there was a decrease in the fatal accidents in 1909 as compared with 1908. There was also a decrease in the number of men injured in the anthracite mines, but an increase in the number of injuries re-

ceived in the bituminous mines. The number of fatal accidents in the anthracite region in 1909 was 567, as compared with 578 in 1908, and the number of non-fatal accidents was 1,034 in 1909 and 1,170 in 1908. In the bituminous mines 506 men were killed in 1909 as compared with 572 in 1908, and 5,001 men were injured in 1909, against 5,170 in 1908. Falls of roof and coal killed 251 men in the anthracite mines in 1909 and 291 men in the bituminous mines. In the same year 48 men were killed in the bituminous mines by dust and gas explosions, and the deaths from gas explosions in the anthracite mines are given at 28.

**Bituminous Coal Dust More Explosive.** The added danger from dust explosions in the bituminous mines is shown by the fact that in a period of 25 years 874 men were killed by gas explosions in the anthracite mines, whereas in the bituminous mines killed by dust during a period of 17 years explosions in the bituminous mines killed 951 and wounded 302. There is little doubt that the comparatively fatal character of the explosions in the bituminous mines is due to the more explosive nature of the bituminous dust.

**Death Rate per Thousand.** Mr. Underhill reports the number of men employed in the anthracite mines in 1909 as 171,195 and in the bituminous mines as 185,921, from which it appears that the death rate per thousand in the anthracite mines was 3.32 and in the bituminous mines 3.22. The production of anthracite reported to the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Census was 22,371,210 long tons (equivalent to 11,185,605 short tons), while the bituminous production was 1,581,347 short tons. In the anthracite mines 127,511 long tons, or 63,755 short tons, of coal were mined for each life lost, while in the bituminous mines the quantity of coal produced for each fatal accident was 22,681 short tons.

**Anthracite and Bituminous Output.** The rapid growth of bituminous coal production compared with that of anthracite during recent years has been marked and forms one of the most interesting features connected with the statistics of coal mining. The average production of anthracite during the five years from 1904 to 1908 was 2,538 times the average yearly production of anthracite in 1909 was 3.11 times the average annual production from 1876 to 1880. In the bituminous production the tonnage in 1909 was 7.5 times that of the output from 1876 to 1880, and production in 1909 was 10.4 times that of the average for the five years from 1876 to 1880. From 1876 to 1880 the average production of bituminous coal was 1.41 times that of anthracite, while from 1904 to 1908 the production of bituminous coal was 4.05 times that of anthracite. From 1876 to 1880 the production of Pennsylvania anthracite was a little more than half the production of the United States.

**Anthracite is Becoming a Luxury.** The reason for the comparatively large gain in the production of bituminous coal lies in the fact that anthracite has been for a number of years becoming more and more a luxury, and will continue to do so until the areas are finally exhausted. The comparatively small area in which anthracite is produced and the increasing production as deeper and thinner beds have to be worked have resulted naturally in a gradual advance in the price of anthracite and in its gradual elimination as a fuel for manufacturing purposes. It is now almost entirely restricted to domestic consumption, and the smaller sizes of anthracite which were formerly wasted are now used for steamships, sometimes mixed with bituminous coal and sometimes anthracite is used chiefly for heating buildings, hotels, and apartment houses rather than for manufacturing purposes. Even for domestic use coke and gas, competing more and more with anthracite in the markets of the larger cities and towns.

**Transportation and Labor.** There was less complaint of shortage in the bituminous coal of Pennsylvania than had been for several years preceding the slump of 1908. In 1908, the transportation companies having had in that year an opportunity to catch up somewhat. There was some shortage of labor, in many of the foreign mine countries, and in 1908 to visit their native countries and some had not returned to their working places. On the whole, however, labor conditions were fairly satisfactory. Some strikes occurred, but they were not general. Altogether 6,824 men were on strike at one time or another, the total time lost being 260,381 working days, or an average of 45 days for each man on strike. As, according to the report of the State Department of Mines, 185,921 men were employed for an average of 210 days, it can readily be seen that the labor troubles were not sufficient to affect the production.

**Cause and Count of Strikes.** Strikes occurred in the mines of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, in Allegheny, Fayette and Washington counties, the number of men idled during the strike, and the cause of the trouble being reported by that company as follows: At the Gallatin mine 234 men idled for 46 days; at the Sunnyside mine 236 men idled for 27 days; cause, objectionable conditions in the mine; at the Crowthers mine, 267 men idled for 59 days at the Monongahela mine 234 men idled for 46 days.

in 1814, when 20 long tons were produced for local consumption. The year 1820 is, however, usually considered to mark the beginning of the anthracite industry, as in that year 355 long tons, one for each day of the year, were shipped from the anthracite region. From 1811 to the close of 1909 the total production of anthracite had amounted to 1,873,284,137 long tons, or 936,642,068 short tons. The total production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania in 1909 was 1,581,347 short tons, having a spot value of \$1,175,147.40, as against 1,175,147 short tons, valued at \$1,175,147.40, in 1908, an increase of 406,200 short tons, or 34.6 per cent, in quantity, and of \$1,175,147.40, or 8.2 per cent, in value. The increase in the production of bituminous coal was 406,200 short tons (2,031,000 long tons), or 34.6 per cent, in quantity, and of \$1,175,147.40, or 8.2 per cent, in value.

**Westmoreland and Fayette Counties.** As the principal decreases in 1909 were in the "Connellsville-coke" producing counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, so are the largest increases in these two counties. In Fayette county the production increased 9,321,812 short tons, from 19,174,117 tons in 1908 to 28,495,929 short tons in 1909, and in Westmoreland county the production increased 3,332,028 short tons, from 21,499,292 short tons in 1908 to 24,831,320 short tons in 1909, and the average price per ton declined from \$1.01 in 1908 to \$1.01 in 1909. In 1908 the production of anthracite in Fayette county increased 9,321,812 short tons, from 19,174,117 tons in 1908 to 28,495,929 short tons in 1909, and in Westmoreland county the production increased 3,332,028 short tons, from 21,499,292 short tons in 1908 to 24,831,320 short tons in 1909, and the average price per ton declined from \$1.01 in 1908 to \$1.01 in 1909.

**Production in Other Counties.** The increase in production and the decline in price were general throughout the large coal producing counties, an exception in price being noted for Cambria county, where the percentage of increase was the same both in quantity and value. Allegheny county increased 2,007,167 short tons and the price declined from \$1.06 to \$1.00; Cambria county gained 1,496,777 tons, with an increase in price; Clearfield county increased 1,265,785 tons and the price declined from 97 cents to 95 cents; Indiana county increased 83,026 short tons with a decline of 2 cents in the average price; Washington county gained 84,172 tons, with a decline in price from \$1.03 to \$1.00. There were five counties in which the production in 1909 was less than in 1908, but the decreases were unimportant and aggregated less than 200,000 tons.

**Pennsylvania's Supremacy.** In the production of bituminous coal alone Pennsylvania far outranks all the other coal-producing States. The output in 1909 having been more than twice that of West Virginia, which for the second time in its history held second place, and having exceeded the combined production of West Virginia, Illinois and Ohio, the second, third and fourth States, respectively, by over 7,000,000 tons.

**Development of the Industry.** The statistics of the early production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania, particularly as compared with the anthracite records, are sadly deficient. The United States census of 1810 shows a production of 454,826 short tons of bituminous coal in the State. The census of 1850 shows a production of 2,030,798 short tons, that of 1870 shows a production of 7,798,518 short tons. The production for the intervening years has been estimated from the best information obtainable. Since 1871 the records are official. The total production of bituminous coal has amounted to 2,101,215,571 short tons. The anthracite production from 1814 to the close of 1909 amounted to 2,095,828,234 short tons, showing that the total production for the State has been nearly evenly divided between anthracite and bituminous coal.

**General Report on Coal Production.** The following chapter of the United States Geological Survey's annual report, "Mineral Resources of the United States," calendar year 1909, on the production of coal in the United States is now in preparation and will be ready for distribution February 20. Co-operation with the Census. The statistics of coal production for 1909 have been collected by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census, and the compilation of the statistics, the numerous and detailed inquiries made for 59 days at the Monongahela mine 234 men idled for 46 days.

agreement laid off 235 men for 32 days at the Little Redstone mine, trouble over a checkweighman put 265 men out of employment for 51 days at the Black Diamond mine, and finally about securing releases 4,000 parents of miners shut down for 38 days the Tremont mine, employing 225 men.

**Increased Use of Mining Machines.** The number of mining machines in use in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania increased from 5,103 in 1908 to 5,103 in 1909, and the machine-mined product increased from 52,417,869 short tons to 57,604,188 short tons. The machine-mined product in 1909 represented 51.68 per cent of the total output, against 47.7 per cent in 1908. Of the 5,612 machines in use in 1909, 3,847 were long-wall, and 1,765 were chain-punchers, 1,710 were chain-breast, 55 were long-wall, and 21 were chain-punchers. The chain-punchers were used in 145 mines only chain-breast machines were used in 145 mines using punchers exclusively. The number of machines was 2,132 and the number of machines was 2,132,330 for each machine. The exclusively chain machine mines employed 1,270 machines in the production of 24,015 short tons of coal. In making these comparisons, however, it should be remembered that a large number of the punching machines are used in carry and other narrow work, and the chain-punching is not adapted, and in which the tonnage won is much less than in the straight run mining.

**Accidents.** According to the report of James E. Underhill, chief of the State Department of Mines, 506 men were killed in 1909 and 1,170 were injured in the bituminous mines of the State in 1909. As in 1908, there was, fortunately, no explosion horrors involving the deaths of large numbers of men, only 18 men being killed in this way. In 1909 there were 122 in 1908 and 276 in 1907. There was, however, an increase from 267 in 1908 to 291 in 1909 in the number of men killed by falls of coal or of men killed by falls of coal. There was also an increase in the number of men killed by falls of coal. There was also an increase in the number of men killed by falls of coal. There was also an increase in the number of men killed by falls of coal.

**Coal Washed.** Considering the large production of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania, the quantity of coal washed is relatively insignificant and most of that which is washed is slack coal used in the manufacture of coke. In 1909 there were 3,341 short tons of coal washed, which yielded 2,855,512 tons of cleaned coal and 238,919 tons of refuse.

**Production by Counties.** The statistics of production, by counties in 1909 are shown in the following table:

County	1909	1908
Allegheny	14,092,842	10,875,000
Armstrong	2,777,096	2,777,096
Beaver	22,711	22,711
Butte	11,911	11,911
Cambria	1,496,777	1,496,777
Clearfield	1,265,785	1,265,785
Clinton	6,727,785	6,727,785
Franklin	6,727,785	6,727,785
Huntingdon	1,117,293	1,117,293
Indiana	15,141,423	15,141,423
Lawrence	12,600	12,600
Lebanon	12,600	12,600
Monroe	12,600	12,600
Montgomery	12,600	12,600
Northampton	12,600	12,600
Philadelphia	12,600	12,600
Schuylkill	12,600	12,600
Somerset	12,600	12,600
Union	12,600	12,600
Washington	12,600	12,600
Westmoreland	24,831,320	21,499,292
York	12,600	12,600

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## HANDICAPPED.

This is the Case With Many Connellsville People.

Too many Connellsville citizens are handicapped with a bad back. The unceasing pain causes constant misery, making work a burden and sleep a thing of the past. The back aches at night, preventing rest and in the morning is stiff and lame. Plasters and liniments may give relief, but cannot reach the cause. To eliminate the pains and secure permanent relief, you must cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently. The following statement should convince every Connellsville reader of their efficacy.

David Griffiths, 416 Pittsburg street, Connellsville, Pa., says: "You are welcome to continue the publication of the statement given in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills in the issue of the 1st of January, 1907. I am always glad to recommend this remedy. I had a constant pain across the small of my back and it was often so lame and sore that I could scarcely get about. The kidney secretion was sometimes profuse, then again scanty and distressing. Nothing helped me until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. I am grateful for the improvement this splendid medicine has made."

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For PITTSBURGH—Week days, 5:12 A. M. and 1:35, 6:40 and 8:10 P. M. Sundays 6:20 A. M. and 1:25 and 6:10 P. M.  
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# CAVANAGH

## FOREST RANGER

### BY HAMLIN GARLAND

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#### INTRODUCTION.

My Dear Mr. Garland—You have been kind enough to let me see the proofs of "Cavanagh, Forest Ranger." I have read it with mingled feelings—with keen appreciation of your sympathetic understanding of the problems which confronted the forest service before the western people understood it and with deep regret that I am no longer officially associated with its work, although I am as deeply interested and almost as closely in touch as ever.

Western frontier people faced life with a manly dependence on their own courage and capacity which did them and still does them high honor. Some of them were naturally slow to see the advantages of the new order. But now that they have seen it there is nowhere more intelligent, continued and effective support of the conservation policies than in the west. The establishment of the new order in some places was not child's play. But there is a strain of fairness among the western people which you can always count on in such a fight as the forest service has made and won.

The service contains the best body of young men I know and many splendid veterans. It is nine-tenths made up of western men. It has not the west on its own ground, and it has won the contest—an episode of which you have so well described—because the west believes in what it stands for.

I have lived much among the western mountain men, differed with some of them and worked with many of them. Sometimes I have lost, and sometimes I have won, but every time the fight was worth while. I have come out of it all with a respect and liking for the west which will last as long as I do. Very sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### THE GREAT CHARIOT.

LEE VIRGINIA, WETHERFORD began her return journey into the mountain west with enthusiasm. From the moment she opened her car window that August morning in Nebraska the plain called to her, sustained her illusions. It was all quite as big, as tawny, as she remembered it. It aroused for the epic deeds in which her father had been a leader bold and free.

Her memories of leaving York and its people were childish and romantic. She recalled vividly the stagecoach which used to amble sedately, not to say wheezily, from the railway to the fork and from the fork back to the railway in the days ten years before when she had ridden away in it a fearful, despairing, long limbed girl and fully expected to find it waiting for her at Sulphur City, with old Tom Quentan still at its driver.

The first hint of "the new west" came to her by way of the pretentious Hotel Alma, which stood opposite the station at Sulphur and to which she was led by a colored porter of most elaborate and kindly manners.

This house, which furnished an excellent dinner and an absorbing mixture of types both American and European, was vaguely disturbing to her. It was plainly not the old time west—the west her father had dominated in the days "before the invasion." It was indeed distinctly built for the tourist trade and was filled with all that might indicate the comfortable manners of big game and good dining.

Upon inquiry as to the stage she was amazed to hear that an automobile now made the journey to the fork in five hours and that it left immediately after the midday meal.

At 2 o'clock, as the car came to the door, she entered it with a sense of having stepped from one invading chariot of progress to another, so bit and shining and up to date was its glittering body, gleaming with brass and glowing with heavy red paint.

As they whirled headily down the valley the girl was astonished at the transformation in the hot, dry land. Wire fences ran here and there, in closing fields of alfalfa and wheat where once only the sage-brush and the greasewood grew. Painted farm-houses shone on the banks of the creeks and irrigating ditches flashed across the road with an air of business and decision.

For the first half hour it seemed as if the domain of the cattleman had ended, but as the swift car drew away from the valley of the, clear and

climbed the divide toward the north the free range was disclosed, with few changes save in the cattle, which were all of the harmless or harmless variety, appearing tame and spiritless in comparison with the old time half wild brethren here.

Lee began to wonder if she should find the fork much changed—her mother was a land correspondent. Her unspoken question, opportunely asked by another, was answered by an old woman passenger. "Oh, Lord, yes! Summer tourists are crawling all over us since this oto line began. There's like all the bare armed boobies and cross-legged little rips in Omaha and Denver and just get to ride in and look us over. Two of them new hotels in Sulphur don't do a thing but feed these tenderloins. I s'pose prohibition will be the next grand stand play on the part of our town lot boomers. We old cowpunchers don't care whether the town grows or not, but these here bankers and truck farmers are all for raising the price of land and taxing us quiet fellows out of our boots."

"The girl was brought back to the vital phases of her life by the harsh voice of one of the men. "Lee Wetherford is going to get jumped one of these days for selling whisky without a license. I've told her so too. Every body knows she's a-bottle it, and what beats me is her going along in that way when a little time and money would set her straight with the law."

The shock of all this lay in the fact that Eliza Wetherford was the mother to whom Lee Virginia was returning after ten years of life in the east, and the significance of the man's words froze her blood for an instant.

The young fellow on the back seat slowly said, "I don't complain of Eliza, but she's a little bit of a nut. The grub she sets up is fierce."

"The grub ain't so bad; it's the way she stacks it up," remarked another.

"But, then, those little light cow towns are all alike and all bad, so far as grub is concerned."

Lee Virginia, crimson and burning hot, was in agony lest they should go further in their criticism.

She knew that her mother kept a boarding house, and while she was not proud of it, there was nothing disgraceful in it. Happily, the conversation turned aside and fell upon the government's forest policy, and Sam Greck, a quiet, wide mouthed, hard voiced man, cursed the action of Roosevelt, the ranger in the district where the fork.

"He thinks he's secretary of war, but I reckon he won't after I interview him. He can't shut his sheep around over the hills at his own sweet will."

The young fellow on the back seat quietly interposed. "You want to be sure you've got the cinch on Cavanagh good and square, Sam, or he'll be a-riding you."

"He certainly is an arbitrary cuss," said the old woman. "They say he shot one of Teddy's rough riders in the war. He sure can ride and handle a gun. 'Pears like he thinks he's running the whole range," she continued, after a pause. "Can't nobody so much as shoot a grouse where he could in, and the supervisor upholds him in it."

Lee Virginia wondered about all this supervision, for it was new to her. Greck, the sheepman, went on: "As I tell Redford, I don't object to the forest policy—it's a good thing for me; I get my sheep pastured cheaper than I could do any other way, but it makes me hot to have grazing lines run on me and my herders jacked up every



LEE VIRGINIA.

time they get over the line. Ross run one bunch off the reservation last Friday. I'm going to find out about that. He'll learn he can't get arbitrary with me."

The old woman chuckled. "Pears like you've changed your tune since '98, Sam."

He admitted his conversion shamefacedly. "I'm for whatever will pay best. Just now, with a high tariff, sheep are the boys. So long as I can get on the reserve at 7 cents a head—lambs free—I'm going to put every dollar I've got into sheep."

"You're going to get thrown off altogether one of these days," said the young man on the back seat.

Thereupon a violent discussion arose over the question of the right of a sheepman to claim first grass for his flock, and Greck boasted that he cared nothing for "the dead line."

"They've tried to run me out of Deep Creek, but I'm there to stay. I have 10,000 more on the way, and the man that tries to stop me will find trouble."

The car was descending into the valley of the Roaring Fork now, and when Greck and his alfalfa fields on either side gave further evidence of the change in the land's domination. Down past the courthouse, refurbished and deeper sunk in trees, Lee Virginia rode, recalling for "the dead line."

It was all as peaceful as a Sunday afternoon at this moment, with no sign of the fierce passions of the past.

The car passed the Roaring Fork and drew before two small shacks, one of which bore a faded sign, "The Wetherford House," and the other in fresher paint, "The Wetherford Cafe."

On the sidewalk a group of Indians were sitting, and a half dozen slouching white men stood waiting at the door.

As Lee went past the hotel porch her heart beat hard and her breath

shortened. In a flash she divined the truth. She understood why her mother had discouraged her coming home. It was not merely on account of the money. It was because she knew that her business was wrong.

What a squallid little den it was! How cheap, bald and petty the whole town seemed of a sudden. Lee Virginia halted and turned. There was only one thing to be done, and that was to make herself known. She retraced her steps, pulled open the broken screen door and entered the cafe. It was a low, dingy dining room filled with the odor of fat and bad coffee. At the tables ten or fifteen men, a motley throng, were busily feeding their voracious jaws, and on her left, behind a stovecase filled with chairs, stood her mother, looking old, unkempt and worried. The change in her was so great that the girl stood in shocked silence. At last she talked her will. "Mother," she said, "don't you know me?"

A look of surprise went over the older woman's dusky face—a glow which brought back something of her other self, as she cried, "Why, Lee Virginia, where did you come from?"

The boarders stopped chewing and stared in absorbed interest, while Virginia kissed her lonesome mother.

"Hix the Lord, it's little Virginia!" said one old fellow. "It's her daughter."

Upon this a matter of astonishment arose, and the waiter girls, giggling, marveled and envied, paused, their platters in hand, to exchange comment on the newcomer's but and gown. A cowboy at the washing sink in the corner suspended his face polishing and gaped over his shoulder in silent ecstasy. Some of the men came forward to greet her, and though she had some difficulty in recognizing one or two of them (so hardly had the years of her absence used them), she eventually succeeded in pinching them all.

At length her mother led her through the archway which connected the two shanties, thence along a narrow hall into a small bedroom, into which a shabby piece, but as a refuge from the crowd in the restaurant it was grateful.

Life looked at her daughter critically. "I don't know what I'm going to do with a girl like you. Why, you're purty—purty as a picture. You were skinny as a stick. I'm fair dazed. Great snikes, how you have opened out! You're the living image of your dad. What started you back? I told you to wing where you was."

"I had no place to go after Aunt Collie died. I had to come home."

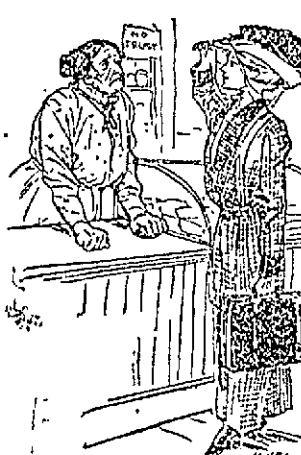
"You wrote they was willing to keep you."

"They were, but I couldn't ask it of them. I had no right to burden them, and, besides, Mrs. Hall wrote me that you were sick."

"I am, but I didn't want you to come back. Lay off your things and come out to supper. We'll talk afterward."

The eating house, the rooms and hallways were all of that desolate shabbiness which came from shiftlessness joined with poverty. Everything on which the girl's eyes fell contrasted strongly with her aunt's home on the Brandywine—not because that house was large or luxurious, but because it was carefully in order and sweet with flowers and dainty arrangement of color.

She regretted bitterly that she had over left her eastern friends. Her mother, in truth, showed little pleasure at her coming and almost nothing of the illness of which a neighbor had



"MOTHER, DON'T YOU KNOW ME?"

written. It was, indeed, this letter which had decided her to return to the west. She had come, led by a sense of duty, not by affection, for she had never loved her mother as a daughter should—they were in some way antipathetic—and now she found herself an unwelcome guest.

With aching head and sinking knees Virginia re-entered the dining room, which was now nearly empty of its "queers," but was still smoky with the steam of food and swarming with flies. These pests buzzed like bees around the soiled places on the tablecloths, and one of her mother's first remarks was a fretful apology regarding her meals with those insects. "Seems like you can't keep 'em out," she said.

With desperate effort Lee conquered her disgust. "Never mind; I'm tired and a little upset. I don't need any dinner." Hastily sipping a cup of coffee, she tried hard to keep back the tears, but failed, and no sooner did her mother turn away than she fled to her room, there to sob unrestrainedly her despair and shame. "Oh, I can't stand here," she called. "I can't, I can't!"

She felt herself alien and solitary in the land of her birth.

Lee came in half an hour later, pale and in her attempt at "sticking up." She was still handsome in a large feature way, but her gray hair was there and her face laid with a network of fretful lines. Her color was bad. At the moment her cheeks were yellow and sunken.

She complained of being short of breath and lame and tired. "I'm always tired," she explained. "Pears like sometimes I can't scarcely drag myself around, but I do."

A pang of comprehending pain shot through Virginia's heart. If she could not love her mother at least pity and help, and reaching forth her hand, she patted her mother on the knee. "Poor old mammy!" she said. "I'm going to help you."

Lee was touched by this action of her proud daughter and smiled sadly. "This is no place for you. It's nothing but a men's little cow town gone to seed—and I'm gone to seed with it. I know it. But what is a feller to do? I'm stuck here, and I've got to make a living or quit. I can't quit, so I stagger along."

"I've come back to help you, mother. You must let me relieve you of some of the burden."

"What can you do, child?" Lee asked gently.

"I can teach."

"Not in this town you can't."

"Why not?"

"Well, there's a terrible prejudice against—well, against me. And, besides, the places are all filled for next year. The Wetherfords ain't among the first choice any more."

Lee Virginia remembered Greck's charge against her mother. "What do you mean by the prejudice against you?" she asked.

Life was evasive. "Since I took to running this restaurant my old friends kind of fell off, but never mind that tonight."

The girl's thought was now turned into other half forgotten channels. "I wish you would tell me more about father. I don't remember where he was buried."

"Neither do I, child. I mean I don't know exactly. You see, after that cat the war he went away to Texas. He never came back and never wrote, and by and by word came that he had died and was buried, but I never could go down to see where his grave was at."

"Didn't you know the name of the town?"

"Yes, but it was a new place away down in the Panhandle and nobody I knew lived there. And I never knew anything more. Well, I must go back into the restaurant. I ain't got a girl I can trust to count the cash."

Left alone, Lee Virginia wept no more, but her face settled into an expression of stern sadness. It seemed as if her girlhood had died out of her and that she was about to begin the same struggle with work and worry which had marked the lives of all the women she had known in her childhood.

#### CHAPTER II.

##### THE FOREST RANGER.

LEE VIRGINIA was awakened next morning by the moving of some one down the hall calling at each door, "Six o'clock." She had not slept at all till after 1. She was lame, heart weary and dismayed, but she rose and dressed herself as neatly as before. She had decided to return to Sulphur. "I cannot endure this," she had repeated to herself a hundred

times. "I will not!"

Hearing the clatter of dishes, she ventured with desperate courage into the dining room, which was again filled with cowboys, coal miners, ranchers and their tumbled families and certain nondescript town loafers of tramp-like appearance.

Slipping into a seat at the end of the table, which offered the cleanest cloth, Lee Virginia glanced round upon her neighbors with shrinking eyes. All were shoveling their food with knife blades and gazing their coffee with bent heads. Their faces scared her, and she dropped her eyes.

At her left, however, sat two men whose greetings were frank and manly and whose table manners betrayed a higher form of life. One of them was a tall man with a lean red face, against which his blond mustache lay like a chalk mark. He wore a corduroy jacket cut in Norfolk style, and in the collar of his yellow shirt a green tie was loosely knotted. His hands were long and freckled, but were manifestly trained to polite usages.

The other man was younger and broader and of a compact, athletic figure. On the breast of his olive green coat hung a silver badge which bore a pine tree in the center. His shirt was tan colored and rough, but his head was handsome. He looked like a young officer in the undress uniform of the regular army. His hands were strong, but rather small, and the lines of his shoulders graceful. Most attractive of all were his eyes, so brown, so quietly humorous and so keen.

In the rumble of cheap and vulgar talk the voices of these men appealed to the troubled girl with great charm. She felt more akin to them than to any one else in the room, and from time to time she raised her eyes to their faces.

They were aware of her also, and their gaze was frankly admiring as well as wondering, and in passing the man and eyes of the sugar they contrived to show her that they considered her a lady in a rough place and that they would like to know more about her.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### THE STAGE AND THE PLAYERS.

##### THE SOISSON.

Reuben in New York Tonight. The farcical musical comedy "Reuben in New York" will be presented at the Soisson Theatre this afternoon and night, January 28. The patrons of this house can look forward to seeing a company of more than ordinary merit, and enjoying an entertainment of excellence and actual novelty.

The hilarious comedy scream will be staged with all the necessary scenery and electrical effects. It is sure to prove highly amusing, original, bright and over-throwing with wit and genuine humor, the fun fast and furious, the singing, dancing and medleys embracing popular features of the day. The specialties novel and moving are introduced during the action of the comedy by a clever lot of entertainers in police vaudeville numbers. A feature of this show is the popular number introduced by a quintette of pretty little show girls.

Seven Days. There are real engagements, secret engagements, summer engagements, broken engagements, and a popular

of a few years ago told of a kind of an engagement. "Seven Days" has a new one—a trial engagement. Bubbles Wilson has wearied of living alone. He yearns for the white man's burden—a wife. He asks Kit McNair to become the load. Kit isn't quite sure whether she loves Bubbles or just wants to be a sister to him, so she says, with sudden inspiration, and sparing for time:

"Let's have a trial engagement." "Any kissing in a trial engagement?" asks Bubbles, hitching closer. "No," replies Kit, "that's one of the trials."

That isn't funny to Bubbles. Nothing in "Seven Days" is funny to the person in it. That's what makes it so excruciatingly funny to others. The predicaments and complications that swirl about the persons in the play, the weeds of misadventure, and mix-ups that start in a drawing room, descend to the kitchen, climb to the roof and involve everybody, create the "hamlet, witless, drollest comedy of a decade."

Come to the Soisson Theatre Monday night, January 30. Seats now on sale at theatre box office. Both phones.

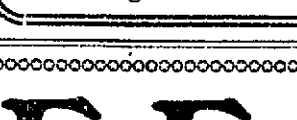



A SCENE FROM SEVEN DAYS.



In the second half the South Siders were unable to get going right. They

attraction here next week, 'Tuesday' and Friday being the nights. The Cok-





**SECRET**

[illegible]

140 W. MAIN STREET,                      Opposite Street Car Station.                      CONNELLSVILLE, PA.